

condition of my sales, that they have presented in this District, and. When I've usually said my heart, is a son—that when shall not be you, let in a nation of liberty, top. The next but the claims be discussed on case of the gen'y member find and character, a the petition, dered it. The says he knows infamous. How laugh. I know the other, that the riously bad. The tleman now says or if he had not ight have asked sen infamous, a color or their are are a reholding states, rs. [Great sen-

[JANUARY 2, 1837.]

By itself, the inquiry was altogether *harmless*.
 Wh-rein, then, is the contempt? It still is
 intended, in the breast of my colleague, with
 form of expression to give it the character
 of offence.

The Gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Halsey)
 objected to my colleague, that by his conduct
 subject to the inquiry proposed by him to
 Chair, he has trifled with the feelings of some
 and the dignity of the House! This is *distasteful*
 ground for accusation; but, Mr. Speaker,
 I put it to the liberality of the gentleman him-
 self, whether after the explicit disclaimer of my
 league, this cause of complaint should further
 insisted on. What, sir, have we heard this
 morning? After time had been given for

erate judgment could justly ~~have~~ ^{have} southern gentlemen had done with this cl^{em}emorial as, in my humble judgment, it ^{have} ~~have~~ ^{have} have born for their peace and happiness to ~~done~~ ^{done} done, sent them to the consideration of a Com^{tee}tee, we should have had fewer of them here a better feeling on the part of those of us from North, who are disposed by every reasonable m^{an}an within our power, to prevent interference and agitation at home on this most dangerous sub^{ject}ject. Great injustice has been done to us and to constituents in this hall. Can gentlemen seri^{ously}ously believe what their impassioned feelings in the debate the other lead them to express? ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{are} are those among them who have visited, at one portion of the country from whence these

relating to slavery.

Mr. SPEAKER—

I shall endeavor to occupy as little of the time of this House as possible, in what I am about to say, and shall forbear to introduce into my remarks any great deal I had intended to say, should I be permitted to speak in my defence. I wish to withdraw the House to the only question really before it, and that is, the question I propounded to the Speaker, and which he put to the House last day, whether a paper, which I held in my hand, purporting to come from slaves, was within the Resolution of this House, laying on the table petitions, resolutions and papers relating to the subject of slavery? On that inquiry, no ques-

When the gentleman presented that petition which I knew came from mulattoes in a slave State, I meant to confine my objection to petitions of *mulattoes or free negroes in the Southern States*, meant to rescue the ladies of Frederickburg from the stigma of having signed such a petition. Sir, if any lady in Frederickburg would sign such a petition to Mr. Adams. With respect to the question whether female is entitled to the character of a lady or not, I should be sorry to enter into a discussion of the Resolutions proposed to condemn Mr. Adams for having attempted to give color to the idea that slaves had a right to petition!

... to propose
... as soon as
... the gentlemen
... to the bar to
... and make
... which they had
... very great zeal
... Well, instead
... they had run, with
... to justify it, the gentlemen
... my explanation of the nature
... to come from slaves, and
... with another resolution, charging
... high crime and misdemeanor, of the
... own false construction of the contents of the paper
... which they assumed to be a petition from slaves for
... abolition, and that I had permitted the House to be-
... lieve it was true! So I was to be gravely censured
... ed for gentlemen believing what they had no right
... to believe, nor even to infer, and what I had never
... said one word to justify them in believing! But I
... was soon found that this would not be the
... proposition came from the gentleman from Geor-
... gia, which answered the purpose no better, and
... which he was obliged to withdraw.
... another resolution, from the Hon. gentleman from
... Va. (Mr. Dremppere) charging a new crime of mis-
... managing import, and that was, that I had "em-

[illegible]

a cause which my heart approves. I sometimes indeed fear for myself when I think of untold persecutions. I know not what weakness the presence of great danger may call forth. But in my most delicate moments I see nothing worth living for, but the divine virtue which endures and surrenders all things for truth, duty and mankind. I look on reproach, poverty, persecution, and death, as light evils compared with unfaithfulness to pure and generous principles, to the spirit of Christ, and to the will of God. With these impressions, I ought not to be deterred by self-distrust, or by my distance from danger, from summoning and cheering others to conduct with evil. Christianity, as I regard it, is designed throughout to fortify us for this warfare. Its great lesson is self-sacrifice. Its distinguishing spirit is Divine Philanthropy suffering on the Cross. The Cross, as Cross, is the badge, and standard of our religion—I honor all who bear it—I look with scorn on the selfish greatness of this world, and with pity on the most gifted and prosperous in the struggle for office and power; but I look with reverence on the obscurest man, who suffers for the Right, who is true to a good and persecuted cause. With these sentiments, I subscribe myself,

Your sincere friend,
WILLIAM E. CHANNING.

[Mr. Birney's Remarks upon the foregoing Letter.]

DR. CHANNING'S LETTER.

This production of its distinguished author, we doubt not, will be eagerly perused by our readers. Whilst there are many of the positions to which we cannot yield our full concurrence, yet they are taken with a fearlessness that commands our respect, and secures our entire confidence in the sincerity of all that is said.

That the Abolitionists, as a body, merit the high praise bestowed on them by Dr. C. for the unshaken resolution, the calm intrepidity which they have opposed to the fiery spirit of their persecutors, will not, we should think, be denied even by their most bitter and irreconcilable opponents. For the success with which, it would seem, thus far, their exhibited means have been crowned, they ought not to be proud—but rather, thankful for the prudence and fortitude with which they have been endowed by Him in whose cause they have been exposed to danger.

If, on the other hand, we have at any time been rash, or undiscriminating, or unkind; if our zeal has been fierce, untempered with love, rejecting the guidance of knowledge, it behooves us at once to begin the work of reformation which is amiss in ourselves, as a necessary preparation for reformation which we see offensive in others. Whilst we would, by no means, assert, that we ourselves, and those with whom we co-operate, have done nothing unwisely, so as not to subject our cause to injury and ourselves to reproach, we think that those under whose censure we have fallen, have, even up to this time, made an allowance altogether inadequate for the unexpected and signal provocations to the excitements of which abolitionists have been exposed.

Whilst, too, we are ready to concede, that now, since the nation has been roused up as it were, to begin the work of reformation, we ought to look out for a way of escape from impending danger—and that a milder mode may henceforward be the most effectual mode—we yet believe that great injustice has been done to the spirit and manner of those who seem, in the providence of God, to have been appointed to the task of awakening the nation from its guilty and ruinous repose. Our country was asleep, whilst slavery was preparing to pour its 'leprous distillment' into her ears. So deep was becoming her sleep, that nothing but a rude and almost ruffian-like shake could rouse her to a contemplation of her danger. If she is saved, it is because she has been thus treated. Abolitionists ought not to be rewarded as the 'Tahiti servant'—put to death, because, in saving the drowning sultan's life, he had the insolence and irreverence to seize him by the hair of the head.

We at first intended to comprise all our remarks on Dr. Channing's letter in a single short article, but on beginning to write we found this impossible. It has brought into prominence too many important principles that very nearly affect the cause of humanity among us, to be passed over without a more extended examination. We propose, next week, to consider some of them with more minuteness than at first we thought necessary.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

TEXAS. The following Message was received from the President of the United States:

MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States:

During the last session, information was given to Congress, by the Executive, that measures had been taken to ascertain 'the political, military, and civil condition of Texas.' I now submit, for your consideration, extracts from the report of the agent, who had been appointed to collect it, relative to the condition of that country.

No steps have been taken by the Executive towards the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas; and the whole subject would have been left without further remark, on the information now given to Congress, were it not that the two Houses, at their last session, acting separately, passed resolutions 'that the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information should be received that it had in successful operation a civil government capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power.' This mark of interest in the question of the independence of Texas, and indication of the views of Congress, make it proper that I should, somewhat in detail, present the considerations that have governed the Executive in continuing to occupy the ground previously taken in the contest between Mexico and Texas.

The acknowledgment of a new State as independent and entitled to a place in the family of nations, is at all times an act of great delicacy and responsibility; but more especially so, when such State has forcibly separated itself from another, of which it had formed an integral part, and which still claims dominion over it. A premature recognition, under these circumstances, if not looked upon as justifiable cause of war, is always liable to be regarded as a proof of an unfriendly spirit to one of the contending parties. All questions relative to the government of foreign nations, whether of the old or new world, have been treated by the United States as questions of fact only, and our predecessors have cautiously abstained from deciding upon them, until the clearest evidence was in their possession, that I should, somewhat in detail, present the considerations that have governed the Executive in continuing to occupy the ground previously taken in the contest between Mexico and Texas.

Is all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the revolutionary movements in those kingdoms, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European Governments, and out of the numerous and constantly recurring struggles for dominion in Spanish America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our Government, that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censures, and encountered no other evil than that produced by transient ex-

trangement of good will in those against whom we have been, by force of evidence, compelled to decide.

It has thus been made known to the world, that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is, to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognise the authority of the prevailing party, without reference to the merits of the original controversy. Public opinion here is so firmly established and well understood in favor of this policy, that no serious disagreement has ever arisen among ourselves in relation to it, although brought under review in a variety of forms, and at periods when the minds of the people were greatly excited by the agitation of topics, purely domestic in their character. Nor has any deliberate inquiry ever been instituted in Congress, or in any of our legislative bodies, as to whom belonged the power of originally recognising a new State; a power, the exercise of which is equivalent, under some circumstances, to a declaration of war; a power nowhere expressly delegated, and only granted in the constitution as it is necessarily involved in one of the great powers given to Congress, in that given to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers, and to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers; and in that conferred upon the President to receive ministers from foreign nations.

In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated, that the expediency of recognising the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress, in this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from its conjunction with the Senate, or the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred, between the Executive and Legislature, in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the constitution, and most safe that it should be exercised, when probably leading to war, with the previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union, and in the other the people of the United States, where there is reasonable time to approach to a grave consequence, would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our own country, and a perfect guaranty to all other nations, of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted.

In making these suggestions, it is not my purpose to relieve myself of the responsibility of expressing my own opinions of the propriety of the interests of our country prescribe, and its honor permits us to follow.

It is scarcely to be imagined that a question of this character could be presented, in relation to which it would be more difficult for the United States to avoid exciting the jealousy of other powers, and maintaining the established character for fair and impartial dealing; but on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

In the contest between Spain and her revolted colonies, we stood aloof, and waited, not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves from the ravages of the Spaniards, and the danger of their being again subjected to their tyrannical rule, were passed away. Then, and not till then, were they recognised. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. The same policy was observed in all the disputes growing out of the separation into distinct Governments of those Spanish American States, who began or carried on the contest with the parent country under one form of government. We acknowledged the separate independence of New Grenada, of Venezuela, and of Ecuador, only after their independent existence was no longer a subject of dispute, or was actually acquiesced in by those with whom they had been previously united. It is true, that, with regard to the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the Chief of the Republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized Government of Texas, annihilated within its confines. But on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity physical, and in the minds of Mexico. The Mexican Republic, under another Executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion. Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve, with which we have heretofore held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions. But there are circumstances in the relations of the two countries which requires us to act, on this occasion, with even more than our wonted caution. Texas was once claimed as a part of our property; and there are those among our citizens who, always reluctant to abandon that claim, cannot but regard with solicitude the prospect of the re-union of the territory to this country. A large proportion of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the United States, speak the same language with ourselves, cherish the same principles, political and religious, and are bound to many of our citizens by ties of friendship and kindred blood; and more than all, it is known that the people of that country have instituted the same form of Government with our own, and have, since the close of the war, openly resolved, on the acknowledgment by us of their independence, to seek for admission into the Union as one of the Federal States. This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy, and forces upon us considerations of the gravest character. The title of Texas to the territory in question, is identified with its independence. She asks us to acknowledge that title to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately of its transfer to the United States. It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognize the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty, and to uphold the Government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it, we are but carrying out the long established policy of our Government—a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad, and inspired confidence at home.

Having thus discharged my duty, by presenting, with simplicity and directness, the views which, after much reflection, I have been led to take of this important subject, I have only to add the expression of my confidence, that if Congress shall differ with me upon it, their judgment will be the result of dispassionate, pru-

dent, and wise deliberation; with the assurance that, during the short time I shall continue connected with the Government, I shall promptly and cordially unite with you in such measures as may be deemed best fitted to increase the prosperity and perpetuate the peace of our favored country.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Washington, Dec. 21, 1836.

The message having been read,
On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the message and documents were ordered to be printed, and 1500 copies of each were ordered to be printed.

TEXAS—PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of his private Secretary (Andrew Jackson, Esq.) transmitting the Report of the confidential agent employed by him, during the recess of Congress, to obtain information in regard to the civil and military condition of Texas; and communicating the views of the President in regard to the policy which the United States ought to pursue in regard to the contest between Mexico and Texas.

The message having been read,
Mr. Howard moved that the message and accompanying documents be committed to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and printed. Agreed to.

Mr. Pickens said he had no objection to the proposed reference to the committee, because it properly represented the dominant party which were about to rule the destinies of this nation. But he hoped it would be distinctly understood, that a report would be made as early as practicable on this interesting and important subject.

Mr. Pearce of R. I., moved that an extra number of 30,000 copies be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. E. Whittlessey opposed the number as unnecessarily large. He said that he hoped Congress would set an example, at this session, of more economy in such matters than had been usual of late.

Mr. Pearce advocated the extra number, on the ground of the great importance of the subject treated of in the message, and its particular interest to the public at this time. He adverted to the change of sentiment which had taken place in this matter, and remarked, that whatever objections had been urged and surmises entertained in regard to the course of the President on this great subject, they would be now found without foundation. The subject was undoubtedly of more interest than any other which had been brought to the notice of Congress and of the country.

Mr. Hear, of Mass., was for the largest number. He rejoiced at the manner in which the President had treated this important topic, and he wished to give the document an extensive circulation.

Mr. Thompson, of S. C., was willing, he said, to spread the argument of the President before the country. He was surprised at the moderation of the number proposed. He would have supposed that a hundred thousand copies would be called for, and moreover printed on satin, when he considered the union of sentiments, feelings and interests which existed in the House on this subject—a union, he would add, of most disastrous portent. He was not at all surprised at the unanimity of the House on this subject, when he considered the union of sentiments, feelings and interests which existed in the House on this subject—a union, he would add, of most disastrous portent. He was not at all surprised at the unanimity of the House on this subject, when he considered the union of sentiments, feelings and interests which existed in the House on this subject—a union, he would add, of most disastrous portent.

Mr. W. said he could not pretend to judge of the wisdom in any respect; because he could not, like some others, judge by instinct. He wished to read the message, and become acquainted with its contents, before he formed an opinion upon it. But this he would say, if under the guise of wisdom, and the pretence of prudence and moderation, the object of the message was to uphold the policy of the country towards Texas. We now find men acting together, who never acted together before.

After a few words from Mr. Howard, expressing his assent to the motion to print the extra number,
The motion was agreed to.

ADVANCE OF THE MEXICAN ARMY TO SAN LUIS POTOSI.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BRAVO.

The General in chief of the army of the north to the forces under his command:

SOLDIERS!—You are destined to form an important part of the army that returns to Texas. Since the grand work of our independence was achieved, our country never called upon its worthy sons in defence of a more sacred cause, nor to sustain a more just war. In that Texas, where there should only be found people friendly to the Mexicans, and grateful for the generous hospitality granted by them, you but meet with hordes of insolent adventurers, who when our usurped lands are claimed from them, answer by the savage cry of war. A trifling success, which must be attributed to the contempt with which they were looked upon, and by no means to their own prowess, has filled them with vain glory. They consider the soldiers of our army as cowards, and eliminate, though this same army, during twenty-six years of continual combatting has never once shunned danger, but has, on the contrary, given strong proofs of sufferings and heroisms. But the madness of these adventures knows no bounds; they have threatened to carry the war as far as the walls of Mexico itself—foolish men that they are! We forgive them this extravagant idea, but shall at the same time undeceive them. Let them be made acquainted with the true character of our Republic. On, on! and let them understand that to us has been committed the guardianship of the honor of the nation; to us, in fine, the charge of making it evident to them, that a magnanimous people is not to be insulted with impunity.

Soldiers! Our comrades are waiting our arrival on the scene of honor, and are impatient to share with us the renown of our first efforts. Let us proceed to join them without delay; and all united, let us fulfill the sacred duty entrusted to us. It requires but one small effort to secure the integrity of the national territory, and to restore the national character, as well as the inevitable blessing of peace.

Soldiers of the army of the north! What I expect from you is subordination, discipline, respect for property, firmness in the hour of battle, clemency towards the conquered. The example will be set by your commanders, and victory will follow in your footsteps; of this I, as your commanding general, assure you. He will be found always near you, the first to encounter danger, and when the campaign shall be terminated, he

will recommend your services, that they may be recompensed as they deserve, and will then leave to you, exclusively, the merit of having triumphed.

Camp, in San Luis Potosi, Nov. 26, 1836.
NICHOLAS BRAVO.

TEXAS AND THE SLAVE QUESTION.

Here we have an acknowledgment, from the advocates of slavery themselves, that the FOREIGN SLAVE TRADE is carried on in Texas. It is opposed by those interested in the American soul-traffic, of course; but such as desire to purchase, either to hold or sell again, will support it.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 6th inst. says:

We are informed from high authority, that the Texan Government intends entering a formal complaint against the practice pursued by American citizens of introducing into their territory, in vessels belonging to the United States, negroes coming from other quarters than the Union, and further, that their minister at Washington will be instructed to ask of our government that a vessel be ordered to cruise along their coast, to prevent such unlawful introduction of slaves, and also that a small force be stationed at the mouth of the Sabine, to guard against their being landed on the coast of the United States and immediately transferred to the Texan territory. Adjacent to the mouth of the Sabine are numerous inlets and coves, where small vessels may easily be concealed, and from these points, at present very remote from any settlement or garisons, it is easy, without the fear of detection, to transport slaves across the Sabine, and thereby escape the laws of both countries, inasmuch as the constitution of Texas admits of the importation of negroes from the United States, while it prohibits it from every other country. The Congress of Texas will also pass a law, prohibiting the introduction of any but slaves born in the United States.

MORE TESTIMONY.

Brother Leavitt—Will you insert the following resolutions in the Evangelist, and request editors friendly to the cause of Anti-Slavery to do the same in their respective papers? They were unanimously passed, and are forwarded by direction of the church.

Yours sincerely,

SILAS C. BROWN, Moderator.

Extracts from the minutes of the 1st church West Bloomfield, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1836.

Resolved, 1. That we view slavery, as practised in these United States, a sin of the first magnitude, of the principle of it is not only at war with every command and precept of the Bible, but utterly destructive of the influence of Christianity.

2. That we view slavery so directly and entirely the fruit of TOTAL DEPRAVITY, that no power but that of the Spirit which subdues the one, will subdue the other.

3. That we view it our duty, by Christian prayer, to exert that power, that slaveholders and their advocates may be delivered from the sin and exposure to Divine wrath, under which they now live, and that the oppressed may go free. It is the Spirit of Christ to feel for those in bonds as bound with them.

4. That we view it our duty, by all Christian means, to advocate the immediate emancipation of the enslaved—the freedom of discussion—and of the press. And to this we pledge ourselves as individuals and as a church.

5. That the above resolutions be forwarded for insertion in the New York Evangelist, and the papers of other papers friendly to the cause of Anti-Slavery be requested to concur in them.

DIGNIFIED OPPOSITION.

Rev. J. Cross writes from Camden, Nov. Has labored in Camden, Florence, Ansonville, Williamstown, Redfield, and Millers Settlement. At the latter place, an effort was made to raise a mob. They stopped the stove pipe—but like most pro-slavery efforts, it ended in nothing but smoke. They sent in a dog, through the window, as a fit emblem and representative of their cause. Says Mr. Cross, 'Poor Tray seemed much delighted with being ushered, through unceremoniously, into civil company; and his late fortunate, if not less exasperated companions without, as if conscious of having become bankrupt respecting the loss of their leader, soon dispersed. On the evening of my next lecture, we were untroubled, and the audience sat for three hours, without manifesting the least appearance of impatience.' Opposition dying away.—*Evangelist*.

PERSECUTION.

Well—if persecution makes abolitionism flourish, as it undoubtedly does, the proper course of its agencies is to give abolitionism as little of this kind of nourishment as they can. If treading on the camomile causes it to grow, they who do not like camomile should take the gravelled walk. Leave the anti-slavery people to discuss their doctrine in perfect liberty, and there is no fear that the public will not give a sound and right decision in the matter. Violence and outrage are confessions of want of argument. When the preacher of a particular doctrine is silenced by force, the natural inference is, that he would produce conviction if listened to.—*N. Y. Eccl. Post*.

GOV. McDUFFIE.

Mr. McDuffie has yet to learn, we imagine, that if the Union is to be preserved at the price of the liberty of speech and the press, it may as well be dissolved to-morrow. The Union is sacred in our eyes only as the means of preserving liberty, but the moment we are called upon to say which we will give up, the measure or the end, there will, we are sure, be no hesitation as to the answer. The South is loud of its complaints of the interference of the citizens of the North in their affairs. We must tell South Carolina in turn, that we will not permit it to interfere with the liberties of our citizens, nor to dictate to our legislatures what opinions shall be tolerated or repressed by law.—*Ibid*.

ANOTHER GAG LAW.

MISSOURI.—A bill is before the Legislature of Missouri which provides that any person who shall, in that State, publish, circulate, or cause to be circulated, promulgated, either in writing or otherwise, any matter calculated to excite slaves or other people of color, to sedition, rebellion or revolution, shall for the first offence, be deemed and treated as a vagrant. Upon information given to any magistrate, he is bound to issue his warrant forthwith to apprehend the accused. When brought before him, a jury is to be summoned, to try whether the accused be guilty, and if found guilty of either of the offences, set forth above, the jury are directed to bring in their verdict, and to declare for what length of time he shall be sold as a vagrant, not to be less than three, nor more than twelve months. The offender is immediately to be offered at public sale by the Sheriff or other officer, on the warrant of the magistrate, to the highest bidder; when the usual proceedings take place to bring in the payment of the money. For a second offence, he is to be sentenced to the Penitentiary for a time not exceeding five, nor less than two years.

So much for admitting Missouri into the Union as a slaveholding State! We shall see if such a law can be carried into execution.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE DORCHESTER FEMALE A. S. SOCIETY.

PREAMBLE.

Believing the system of slavery, as it now exists in these United States, to be a sin against God, a scourge to our nation, and a direct violation of the natural and moral rights of more than two and a half millions of our fellow creatures;—we do therefore agree to form ourselves into a Society, and adopt the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the

ARTICLE 2. This Society shall have for its object the abolition of slavery, and the general, moral and religious improvement of the colored race.

ARTICLE 3. Any females may become members of this society, who approve of its object, and will pledge themselves to contribute at least twenty-five cents annually to its funds. Any one paying three dollars at one time, shall be considered a life member.

ARTICLE 4. The officers of this society shall be a President, Vice President, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, Treasurer, and five Managers.

ARTICLE 5. The meetings of the society shall be held quarterly on the first Tuesday in March, June, September and December. Also, other meetings of the Society may be called by order of the President, whenever such meetings shall be deemed necessary.

ARTICLE 6. All meetings of the society shall be opened with prayer.

ARTICLE 7. The books of the society shall be open for inspection at all times to the members of the society.

ARTICLE 8. Any one may withdraw from the Society by signing her desire to the recording secretary.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended at any meeting of the society, provided the amendment has been submitted in writing at a previous meeting of the society.

The society was organized, Dec. 20th, 1836, and numbers one hundred and eight members.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

MR. DAVID SANFORD, President.
" JOEL KNIGHT, Vice President.
MR. SARAH BAKER, Cor. Secretary.
" ELIZABETH H. CLAPP, Rec. Sec.
" ELIZA POPE, Treasurer.
" ORIN HILDRETH, Managers.
" RUFUS HOWE,
" ORIN P. BACON,
" WILLIAM TUCKER,
" MISS REBECCA CLAPP,

The following Address, written by one of the members, was read to the meeting, and accepted.

DEAR SISTERS AND FRIENDS:

I feel constrained to address you, in regard to the object for which we are assembled. First, I would say, let us try to exercise true christian charity towards all who may think differently from us; but on no account let us sacrifice principle, or neglect duty, for the favor or friendship of any one, neither let us permit the rash or imprudent acts of any to deter us from duty; but in every case, let us do our duty, and leave consequences and events for God to take care of.

I trust we have met together, on this occasion, from a sense of duty, which we as individuals owe to God, to ourselves, and to our fellow-creatures; and that our object is, to form ourselves into a Society, having for its aim the abolition of slavery.

I know many are saying, 'What has woman to do with slavery?' I am ashamed and sorry to say—woman has much to do with slavery. Women are slaveholders. Women are apologists for slavery. WOMEN ARE SLAVES. Women, too, are the greatest sufferers. Therefore, woman has to do with slavery—woman should be interested.

It may be said, we at the north are neither slaves nor slaveholders. But is that any reason we have nothing to do with slavery? Let us look at the subject candidly, and see how it is. Do we countenance or apologize for the system in others? If so, we are as bad as slaveholders, yes worse, because we know and feel that it is wrong, that it is a sin against God, and, as such, we are criminal, if we do not come out against it. What, my friends, let me ask, have we said—yes, what have we done, to show our abhorrence of the soul-degrading sin of slavery? There is no being neutral on the subject, either for slavery or against it.

We all, in a greater or less degree, exert an influence on those around us. Let us, then, who believe slavery is wrong, come out against it, and by our influence, our efforts, and our prayers, hasten on the great work of emancipation.

That woman's influence is felt, none can deny. How important, then, that her influence should be given on the side of truth, of justice, and of mercy.

O, my friends, how can we meet those down-trodden beings at the bar of God, if we refuse to plead their cause against an ungodly nation? How can we look calmly on, and see immortal souls, the purchase of a Saviour's blood, made a thing of merchandise—bought and sold, regardless of all social and natural ties?

O, may the time past of our indifference to this cruel system suffice. Let us all now begin to act for the poor slave. Let us act as we should like to have them act, were their situation and ours reversed. Let us act from principle, and go forward in the discharge of our duty, regardless of the frowns or opposition to which we may be exposed. By and by, the abolition cause will become popular—then we shall need no urging to engage in it.

One thing more I would say: Let us pray much on the subject, particularly that God, holding the reins of the universe in his own hands, would bring about the abolition of slavery in the way that shall most redound to his glory, and the best good of all concerned. If we steadily appeal to God for strength and wisdom to act, our opposers will see it, and they will fear to oppose us, lest they should be found fighting against God.

Yes, my friends, if we pray much, it will be showing to our enemies that our weapons are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of the strong holds of Satan.

Finally, my friends, let us be bold for God, and aim at his glory in all we do. We may then rest assured our end will be peace, and our eternal reward glorious.

Yours in the bonds of affection,
S. B.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be presented by this Society, to those friends who have kindly opened their doors for us to come in for the organization of our society.

Resolved, To forward to the Editors of the Liberator and New England Spectator, a copy of our Constitution and regulations, leaving it with them to publish what they may deem subservient to the cause of emancipation.

LITERARY.

[For the Liberator.]

THE CALLING OF GOD.

The following effusion of J. G. Whittier's spirit-stirring muse, though intended only for a lady, in explanation of something he had said to her in conversation, is a gem too pure and bright to be kept in her closet—may it be set in the hearts of your readers.

Not always as the whirlwind's rush
On Harb's mount of fear,
Not always as the burning bush
To Midian's shepherd seer,
Nor as the awful voice which came
To Israel's prophet bards,
Nor as the tongues of cloven flame,
Nor gift of fearful words;
Not always thus with outward sign
Of fire or voice from heaven,
The message of a truth divine—
The call of God is given!

Awaking in the human heart
Love for the True and Right—
Zeal for the Christian's better part,
Strength for the Christian's fight.
Not unto manhood's heart alone
The holy influence steals;
Warm with a rapture not its own,
The heart of woman feels!
As she who by Samar's wall
The Saviour's errand sought—
As those who with the fervent Paul
And meek Aquila wrought.

Or those meek ones, whose martyrdom
Rome's galled grandeur saw,
Or those who in their Alpine home
Braved the Crusader's war,
When the green Vandals, trembling, heard
Through all its vales of death,
The martyr's song of triumph, poured
From woman's faltering breath.

Oh, gently by a thousand things
Work o'er our spirit's path,
Like breezes o'er the harp's fine strings,
Or vapors o'er a glass,
Leaving their token strange to view
Of music or of shade,
The summons to the Right and True
And Merciful is made.

Oh, then, it gleams of Truth and Light
Flash o'er the waiting mind,
Unfolding to our mental sight
The wants of human kind—
If brooding over human grief
The earnest wish is known,
To soothe and gladden with relief
An anguish not our own!

Though heralded with aught of fear,
Or outward sign or show—
Though only to the inward ear
It whispers soft and low—
Though dropping as the manna fell
Unseen—yet from above—
Holy and gentle—heed it well!
The call to Truth and Love!

[For the Liberator.]

VANITY OF EARTH.

That man who looks to the things of time and sense for the full fruition of happiness, shall most assuredly be disappointed. Wisdom declares them vanity—they profit nothing—the moth and rust shall consume them together. But treasures laid up in heaven shall abide forever.

Alas! for him whose happiness depends
On life's contingencies and changing scenes!
Poor credulous, unwary soul, he wends
After a phantom, which but ill sustains
His dazed vision, who unwisely trusts
To props whose origin is in the dust.

Serene and bright, and beautiful to-day,
Flattering and fair, his prospects may appear;
To-morrow, disappointments cross his way,
And all his air-built castles disappear.
Anon, new hopes and prospects quick arise,
Flitting like gossamer in summer skies.

The bubble which but weeks ago he grasped,
With nervous arm, in his embrace hath burst;
That which with ardor to his heart he clasped,
Is now a'jured, and from his presence thrust.
And thus alternately he loves and hates—
Hopes false bliss—sighs loves—past regrets.

Such is the man who foolishly in aught,
Below the skies, confidently puts trust;
With disappointment all his schemes are fraught,
And all his substance yields to moth and rust.
He props his house—but while he props, it falls—
And lo! he's crushed beneath its tumbling walls.

Assuredly, a better fate awaits
The man who lays his treasures up in heaven;
He knows, and ope as the celestial gates,
And a rich crown as his reward is given.
Oh! he shall flourish as a cedar bloom,
Victor o'er death—triumphant o'er the tomb!

That this bright crown shall finally be mine,
Living, I'd hope, and hoping, would I dare;
Lord, by thy spirit do my heart incline
To build—oh, not below the sky;
But high in heaven, where golden mansions stand,
Reared and adorned by thy almighty hand.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 1.

W. M.

[For the Liberator.]

SERMON OF MAMMON,
IN THE COUNCIL OF THE INFERNALS.

Extract from a Temperance Poem.

The bloated, red-eyed queen will assist,
My votaries in our common cause exult;
Their love to me, long dowered the cupious spring
Of every ill, shall o'er their conscience fling
Its palying power. To gain, they'll sacrifice
Their peace on earth, their treasure in the skies.
In their hard hearts no absolute I reign,
That Mercy pleads, and Pity weeps in vain.
Though in the church of God they hold a place,
And feign a love for all the human race;
Yet are they mine, the fittest tools on earth
To work our project; well I know their worth.
My plan is this: to them will I disclose
A source of gain to them; to others, woe.
With specious arguments their souls I'll fill—
"If I don't sell this poison, others will!"
Decide, my customers will go elsewhere,
If I do not them out their grip forbear.
"To legal business, too; none should complain."
If all I seek is honest, lawful gain?
Thus shall they show, whatever they profess,
They love their neighbor more, their Maker less.

BAGDON.

D.

SINGLE BLESS'DNESS.

Let no repugnance to a single state
Lead to a union with a worthless mate,
Although 'tis true, you'll find full in my soul
Would make old maid the best of radicals!
A single lady, though advanced in life,
Is much more happy than an ill-matched wife.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From "Right & Wrong in Boston," No. 11.]
CASE OF THE FEMALE CAPTIVES.

The next circumstances which particularly excited our attention, were those which filled the newspapers, not only in this city, but throughout this region of the country, during the month of August. The following is a faithful statement of them.

On Saturday, July 30th, a brig was observed to come to one of the wharves, and suddenly to put back, in consequence, it seemed, of something said to the captain by a man who was waiting his arrival. Some men of color, who observed these proceedings, took a boat with the intention of going on board. They were ordered off, but on rowing round the vessel, they discovered it to be the *Cluckawau*, in the Baltimore trade, and on further examination, perceived two women making signals of distress to them from the cabin windows. They instantly obtained a writ of habeas corpus, by which the women were taken from the custody of the Captain, and conveyed to Leverett Street jail; where they were maintained by a few who had not forgotten to maintain the cause of the innocent, nor shrunk from the visitation of prisoners, nor neglected the fatherless in their affliction—and who felt the humiliating contrast between what men do, and what they ought to do—between the reception they give those who come to them from the South, destitute and distressed, and those who come clothed in gay apparel, with gold rings, standing in no need of their services. We will not sincerely affirm of these gaudy fanciers, that "there is no flesh in their obdurate hearts,"—we hope it would be more just, as it certainly would be less painful, to say that they are of life, and duty, and God, and humanity, and religion, and salvation, are partial, feeble and contracted.

Would that by any sacrifice of ours, they might know the happiness of a more enlarged and just sphere of vision. At present, well may the man of color, and the abolitionist maniaced with him, exclaim—

There are humane amongst them? How humane?
Human to free and happy—rich and powerful;
Human to such as we?—Blessed be the power,
Their Excellencies, to do each other kindness,
And this is their humanity. And such
Is man's humanity the wide world through.
Man's heart, you'll find on one's soft as silk,
And hard as other millstone on the other.

Knowing so many painful facts respecting the scene of free and happy—rich and powerful; human to such as we?—Blessed be the power, their Excellencies, to do each other kindness, and this is their humanity. And such is man's humanity the wide world through. Man's heart, you'll find on one's soft as silk, and hard as other millstone on the other.

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Mr. Turner. I am a member of the Methodist Church, and presume I give much more to the Colonization Society, than all of you together.

Friend. Why art thou here then, hunting for those who have colonized themselves? I desire thy conduct and thy Colonization Society alike. We left this man, whose life passes in the unchecked, nay, authorized commission of a crime, which, in another hemisphere, our laws punish with death, evidently greatly enraged and astonished, that woman should so deeply sympathize with wronged and suffering woman. May the proof be fastened on his heart, till by the blessing of the God of the oppressed, he is roused to repentance and reformation. He will then thank us for the painful awakening.

These oppressed and afflicted ones were treated by the members of our Society according to the commands of Christ. They were in prison, and we visited them; naked, and we clothed them; strangers, and we took them in.

Accept our imperfect obedience, blessed Saviour, we did it as unto thee. The following minutes of a conversation with one of them are worth preserving. She said, (speaking of the Agents,) "I was surprised to find they called him Turner, in court; for he told me on board the vessel, that his name was William Wilson; and William Wilson I knew was a Methodist minister in Maryland, but I had never heard him, and did not know but this man was he. He asked to see my face papers, and as soon as he got them he destroyed them. He said I ought to be ashamed to do as I had done. I told him: 'For I had done nothing wrong.' He said he knew that; but what could I want more than I had already and repentance. He was but little had asked here below, for life was short."

Question. Were you ever a slave?

Answer. Yes.

Q. Were you happy in slavery?

A. No.

Q. Had you a kind master?

A. Yes; I never was whipped since I was a woman.

Q. Why were you not happy then?

A. Could you live always in horror, and be happy? Master used to say he never would sell us; but the price of us was rising every day—people got round him making offers. The Georgia houses were near—Master didn't talk as he used to do about not selling us. Oh, there is nothing but sorrow to look forward to slavery.

Q. Why did you come to the north?

A. I thought I should not be in danger of falling into slavery again, if I could get to the free states. I did not expect to meet such troubles the moment I got here—nor to meet such friends to charity.

Q. Do you ever hear of Abolitionists?

A. (As if the word was one she did not understand.) Abolitionists? No.

Q. Did you ever hear of Colonizationists?

A. Yes; they always come round us as soon as we get free and are doing well, to persuade us to go to Liberia. But they are found out now. They will not deceive many more so.

Q. Can you read?

A. A little.

Q. Were you ever on a plantation?

A. Oh my God, yes; but only on a visit. I never could tell you what they suffer. Most of the slaves that I knew are pious. They often make me to pray. Two or three will sometimes get together privately, and pray all night for deliverance.

Q. But if they do not know that there are any at the north laboring and praying for them, how do they think it is to come?

A. They are waiting to see God do it for them in some wonderful manner, as he did for the Israelites. All have faith in him only; for the whole world seems to have forgotten us.

Q. Did you use to go to Church?

A. Yes. I am a member of the Methodist Church.

Q. Do you think that all slaves ought to be free?

A. (Much surprised.) Yes; certainly.

Q. Would there not be danger of the bad tempered ones killing their masters for having kept them so long in slavery?

A. (In extreme astonishment.) Why, no indeed. Why should they? All they want is to go free. They are willing to work; they don't want any thing wrong. Kill their masters, for doing right by them!

Q. But is the opinion, that they ought to be free, a common one among the slaves?

A. (Very solemnly.) Yes. Of course they all know it, and all have been told so.

Q. What makes them think so?

A. Of course they think so. It stands to reason.

Q. Did it not distress you to leave your friends?

A. Yes, it was a trying thing; but I had rather die than go back.

Q. You don't ever try to go to work and make money to go back to? Would they not be lazy and miserable?

A. Would not they work better if they had something to show for it? Just think how I would be with myself—except when people get very old—oh, if you would only take it home to yourself, and think what you should suffer to get it. It does seem as if when people get worn out, they ought not to work.

In many conversations we had an opportunity of witnessing the nice moral sense and the ardent piety of this woman. We showed her some of the anti-slavery publications, and she seemed surprised at the correctness of the doctrine of the abolition of slavery. "Only," she added, "it is impossible to put such dreadful sufferings properly into print."

Here was the testimony of what American Slavery is in its mildest form. When we speak of the two millions and a half, how apt are we to forget every one of them has a history which it would shock a Christian to hear related; whether it were of the dancing, singing, degraded slave, degraded into contentment with his condition, whose greatest failure in duty appears, according to whose highest virtue lies in reverencing as gods, the man who has by his unrequited toil—the highest spirit and higher gift being who is crushed or driven to frenzy by the attempts to make him like the first—or the mild and intelligent slave, from whom education and the bible have not been entirely withheld, and whose suffering lies chiefly in apprehension.

These are painful details—but it is either the sickly sentimentality or the base denial of human brotherhood that would see only the fair-seeming garment with which slaveholders invest their system, not look beneath to mark how "the iron enters into the soul," in order the better to devise the means to effect its removal.

CARD.

GEORGE POTTER and ROSELLA his wife, would take this opportunity to express their gratitude to God, and under Him, to the benevolent individuals, who generously contributed in aiding them to redeem their two children from Slavery. They have the unspeakable happiness of informing the generous donors that, on the 12th inst. they received their children, aged eleven and seven years, raised from the degradation of Slavery to the rank of Freemen.

Portland, Dec. 16, 1836.

* Slaves don't want their freedom!

[From Zion's Herald.]
PRO-SLAVERY DISTURBANCES IN HARVARD.

BROTHER BROWN—By the request of several respectable gentlemen in Harvard, Mass., I went to that place yesterday, to deliver an Anti-Slavery Lecture.

The consent of the committee of the Unitarian society was last week obtained for the use of their house for the lecture; but that society held a special meeting on the Sabbath, and revised the decision of its committee, and refused the use of the house for the lecture; alleging, that it would divide the society. Some of our friends took an early opportunity to see the Selectmen, to obtain their consent for the use of the Hall, at which place the meeting was held.

I arrived at the place, about 4 o'clock, P. M. yesterday, and the lecture was appointed at 6— I was informed by some of our friends, that there was a tremendous excitement among the people on the subject of the lecture; and that the rabble, instigated by the "gentlemen of property and standing," had threatened to do almost any thing to us. I was told that the mobocrats had supplied themselves with a quantity of gunpowder. But we were not alarmed at their threats. At the appointed hour we went to the Hall, and found it already filled, though a large portion of the men and women were standing, and talking rather loud with their hats on. There was some noise made as we entered. The congregation (with the exception of perhaps twenty men and boys who remained standing with their hats on round the stove) soon took their seats, and became composed. The Rev. Mr. Cross of Roxbury, was present, and officiated, during which there was not much noise, though the disturbers kept their hats on; but when he closed, one shouted quite loud. I then commenced my lecture, but was immediately interrupted by a Mr. Jacob Whitney, with "why don't you go to the South?—there are no slaves here."

I replied, "I would soon tell him why I did not. But he still persisted in interrupting me, by saying, 'this lecturing, makes disturbances, produces excitement, &c., and we don't want it here.' A man who goes by the name of Rowe, but who is not a stranger to the joys growing out of artificial stimulus, soon joined his friend Whitney in his struggle to 'defend the Union and the Constitution.' A decent looking young man by the name of Warren Haydon, in connection with one Bathwick, Joseph Munroe, Samuel Farnsworth, and others of a similar character, soon came up to the help of the patriotic Whitney and Rowe. A gentleman by the name of Park, arose and said, that he was not an abolitionist, but he wished to hear—he was in favor of free discussion—and he thought it was wrong to pre-judge. Deacon Chase joined in the request, that those who wished to hear, might be permitted to unmolested. So did a gentleman by the name of Thomas Bigelow, and another by the name of John Egerton. Dea. Brainard went to Mr. Whitney, and requested him to desist. But he replied, 'I mean to respect my country.' The deacon observed, 'I wish you would respect your character.' The Rev. Mr. Cross arose and said, that himself and several others from Roxbury, had come to hear the lecture, and he entreated that the meeting might not be disturbed. I observed, that if the audience would hear me patiently, till the lecture was through, I would then give them an hour to propose objections, and ask questions, and I would answer them. But it was all of little use. In vain did the above named gentlemen and others, urge that such conduct would bring a disgrace upon the town, and that they were the disturbers of the peace, and the promoters of excitement. The three-fold spirit of slavery, rum, and the devil, was evidently in many of them; and they were interrupted almost every moment, by loud talking, hissing, laughing, stamping, &c., so that I could scarcely be heard.

Some of the time when speaking at the top of my voice, several would frequently break in upon me, and ask questions, make objections, &c., and such was the clamor, that for a while, it seemed almost impossible to proceed. I remained, however, unmolested, and perfectly composed—determined to have the victory, and finish my lecture. The noise, after a while, in a great measure subsided. Whitney, Haydon, and others became somewhat calm and attentive; while Rowe, Bathwick, Farnsworth, and their companions, went after a cannon. They found that I was not to be beat off by all the noise they could make in the house, and so they posted the gun under the window, just behind me, and after some ineffectual attempts to get it off, they at last succeeded. I kept on speaking as though nothing had happened; and was not at all interrupted in the course of my remarks. The brave defenders of the Constitution and the Union, proceeded to load again; and when they had done this, they made several ineffectual attempts to get it off, but without success. Several times in succession it "flashed in the pan." The lecture was closed, and the congregation dispersed before we heard the second salute.

There was but little interruption in the house during the last part of the lecture; and when I closed, no one asked me any questions, or raised any objections. I thought, perhaps, to say, that Jacob Whitney did say after I had finished, in a very feeble and broken manner, (for he was entirely short of his strength,) that I had arranged myself against the Legislature of Massachusetts, and the Constitution of the United States.

I defined the term slavery—gave some reasons for Northern disunion—explained what we mean by immediate emancipation, and answered some objections. And notwithstanding the disturbances, a good impression, I think, was made. I was told this morning, that one of the selectmen, and several other influential gentlemen were with us. The subject is now up for discussion; it will not sleep again. I left a quantity of anti-slavery publications for distribution—and it is the opinion of our friends, that an Anti-Slavery Society will soon be formed in Harvard. The ladies who were present, showed an admirable degree of fortitude and firmness. They all remained with us to the end.

I left the hall in company with Dr. Holman, (a staunch friend to our cause,) and another gentleman; but we were insulted, pushed, and crowded by the rabble—numbers following us to our quarters, crying "where is the tar?"—I tar and feather him, &c. All, however, soon became quiet, and the mobocrats dispersed.

This disturbance was instigated by those who call themselves gentlemen—and some of them were civil officers! They did not, however, many of them appear at the scene of action. They let loose their dogs, and set them to barking, but kept out of sight themselves. Many of the disturbed tools of those who work behind the curtain, would scarcely know the Constitution from the Koran.

It is but justice, however, to say that there are many influential and respectable gentlemen in Harvard, who are in favor of free discussion. And I have no doubt, much good will result from the occurrences of last evening.

O. SCOTT.

Lowell, Dec. 16, 1836.

P. S.—I have lectured within the last few weeks as follows:—once at Ashburnham, twice at Princeton, twice in the city of Salem, once in Danvers, four times in Springfield, once in Natick, and once in Milbury, all in Massachusetts; and in every instance to full and attentive con-

gregations. Not the least disturbance took place at any of the above named places; but on the contrary, from an hour and a half to two hours, the people have listened with almost breathless attention in every instance. And at the close of several of these lectures, large additions have been made to anti-slavery societies; and in Natick, after the lecture, we formed a new society of about ninety members, with the exception of choosing officers, which, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, was postponed to another day.

O. S.

CONGRESSIONAL DECENCY.

The following paragraphs are extracted from a recent harangue by Mr. Wise, of Virginia, in the House of Representatives. This Mr. Wise is often guilty of very rude and very foolish acts, and is therefore strangely misnamed.

Here, cried Mr. W. (holding out a pamphlet) is the last annual message of Andrew Jackson. I would, sir, that it were any thing but what it is. I mean no disrespect to the President when I say, that it is what it is, but that it is not the Message of Andrew Jackson. It is known to the public, sir, that, after the close of the last session of Congress, the President and his ministers abandoned their posts, and went some one way and some other, in discharge of the political missions respectively assigned to them. The old hero himself, over ruts, rivers, and bridges, through Western Virginia, was dragged to Tennessee. They carried him about like a lion for a show, and like a lion, they made him roar, and show his teeth and talons. They had a catechism prepared for him; and wherever they could collect a crowd, whether on the highway or in a tavern bar-room, a certain set of questions was put to him, to be answered in the presence of the multitude. What do you think, General, of such a man? To this the General would reply, with lungs now so weak, but, then stentorian—"he is a traitor, sir! 'There! there! do you hear that?' would be immediately buzzed through the crowd. General, what do you think of such a man? Another would ask. He is a black cockade federalist, sir, was the ready reply. What of that man? 'He is a liar.' What of such another man? 'He made a speech, sir, and gave a stenographer five dollars to write it out for him.' What of that man? 'Oh, he is sitting on the fence, and there is no telling on which side he will alight!' But what, General, do you think of Mr. Whitney? 'There is no just cause of complaint against him, sir,' responds the President. 'Those who make the complaints are liars.' The responses were repeated by the deacons in attendance, and were received with acclamation by the gaping throng. The people at last, however, began to apprehend that the President was a lion indeed, and that he had come to devour their freedom of election. My friend near me (probably Mr. Peyton) told them that they were killing the old man; that the bustle and excitement was greater than he could bear; that he would break down before the termination of the canvass. Well, sir, the President was defeated in his mission. He returned, mortified and disappointed; and has been sick ever since. The loss of Tennessee excited him very much, and caused the hemorrhage, which nearly cost him his life. The prediction of my friend, who was really interested in his welfare—though he had pronounced him a liar, was verified. At no time since the President's return, has he been able to write or dictate a Message. The palace had been constantly thronged with vampires, and from them issued the Message which was ascribed to the President. It was because the document came to us reeking with the fumes of the Kitchen Cabinet, that it is what it is.

It is the very essence, as well as the last Message of Andrew Jackson. Its vanity and egotism; its sophistical nonsense; its evident duplicity towards a foreign power; its glaring falsehoods as to trade, currency and Banks; its attack on a thrice slain Bank, and false and fulsome commendation of forty bad Banks; its pitiful apologies for the disgrace of our flag by Occochee; its bold demand for an increased standing army; its sycophantic recommendation of an alteration of the Constitution never intended to be made; its impudent boast of the integrity of his appointed successor; its rankling venom of party spirit; its grovelling sentiments; its total want of pathos, feeling, dignity or eloquence—all these characterized its true origin and authorship.

THE NEGRO PEW.
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Address ISAAC KNAPP, at the Anti-Slavery Office, 46 Washington-street. All communications should be accompanied with responsible names, who can testify to every particular as stated. Boston, Nov. 29, 1836.

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